

**Captain Wakefield sent Lieutenant Gloster with fifteen men to the scene. Bricks were flying through the windows of the car, and Gibson and Reinisch were struggling with several men in the aisles who had the car arrested. Lieutenant Gloster and his men charged the mob with swinging clubs. The crowd replied with a shower of bricks, and for a few minutes the street was the scene of a riot. The crowd was not dispersed until the arrival of ten more policemen. More than a dozen persons were so badly hurt by the clubs of the policemen and the bricks of the rioters that they had to be carried to the street car and treated by an ambulance surgeon. Two were sent to a hospital.**

**Manhattan Must Walk.**  
The action of the Third Avenue employees in voting to strike means that to-night, unless the strikers' plans miscarry, Manhattan will be walking nearly as much as The Bronx. The strike will affect the Third Avenue division, which comprises the Grand Street Crosstown line, the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street Crosstown line, the Forty-second Street Crosstown line, the Fifty-ninth Street Crosstown line, the Broadway Branch line, the Washington Heights line, the West Belt line, the East Belt line and the Avenue B line.

The system operates more than 700 cars and employs about 2,500 motormen and conductors. The lines of the West Side Division are operated by the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railway Company, the Belt Railway Corporation, the Forty-second Street, Manhattan and St. Nicholas Railway Company, and the Mid-Crosstown Railway Company, all subsidiary companies of the Third Avenue system.

**Strike Not Fair, Say Old Men.**  
That the strike is not popular among all of the employees of the Third Avenue system was evidenced by statements made by some of the old employees last night at the car barns at Third Avenue and 125th Street, where the general offices of the company also are located. One man who had been operating a car for twenty-four years and will retire tomorrow, a pensioner, declared the strike is not fair to the men who have been running streetcars for many years and know nothing else. "If I go on strike," he said, "I'll lose my chance of a pension. I've worked for the company since 1892, and I'll be 65 years old in a few years, and it will be the same with other old men. The old-timers are satisfied with conditions; we are all making a living, and have everything to lose, and I'll be 65 years old in a few years, and it will be the same with other old men. The old-timers are satisfied with conditions; we are all making a living, and have everything to lose, and I'll be 65 years old in a few years, and it will be the same with other old men."

An indication of the strength with which the union men have hit the Third Avenue system is furnished by the fact that strikers who should have been through for the day at 6 o'clock ran their cars into the barn after 10 o'clock. They had not been relieved for dinner, and had worked in the morning. Many of the conductors on these cars turned in amounts ranging from \$50 to \$100.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods met the strikers at the car barns and immediately sending several hundred reserves from the East Side stations to patrol Third Avenue, the only thoroughfare so far affected by the Manhattan strike, from Forty-second Street to the Harlem River.

**Police Rookies Recalled.**  
Late in the afternoon Chief Inspector McMahon notified 500 patrolmen at the military training camp at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, to be ready to embark on the police steamer Patrol for strike duty. The first action of the strike was reported in Manhattan during the day, although the strikers had pickets near the car barns and workers riding on the cars arguing with the motormen and conductors.

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**Peace Negotiations Fail.**  
In a counter proposition Mr. Maher offered to submit the proposition of the strikers to his board of directors, provided the strikers would quit organizing and return to work. Besides Maher, the conference was attended by his son, Edward A. Maher, Jr., assistant general manager of the Union Railway Company, and William D. Maher, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. William B. Fitzgerald, a member of the executive board, and Louis Fridger, attorney for the strikers. After the conference Fridger made the following statement:

"The meeting was held in the Bourse Building, and Mr. Mathewson asked Mr. Fitzgerald to explain what the strikers wanted, and Mr. Fitzgerald said they wanted the right to organize, a 5-cent increase in wages and the appointment of a committee to adjust working conditions. Mr. Maher then recited what he had done for the men, and charged the strikers with bad faith. I pointed out that one of the agreements of the 1913 strike settlement was that labor troubles should be settled by arbitration.

"We tried to arbitrate this strike. A committee of the men got no answer from the company; Frederick W. Whitridge, receiver of the Third Avenue system, went to Europe; the Mayor of Yonkers was unable to get the company to consent to arbitration, and a committee of Yonkers business men also failed. At this point Mr. Maher said that Mr. Whitridge being in Europe had nothing to do with the strike; that he had made arrangements to go long before the trouble started. Mr. Maher also admitted that one of the 1913 agreements was that disputes should be settled by arbitration.

"After some discussion Mr. Mathewson suggested that the representatives of the strikers retire to another room and agree as to what concessions would be made. We returned soon, and I said to Mr. Maher:

"Give us the right to organize and we will forego everything else." "You've got the right to organize," said Mr. Maher.

**Trouble Over Organization.**  
"Certainly," said Mr. Mathewson; "you've got a legal right to organize." "A legal right, yes," I said. "But what we want is the assurance of the company that it will not put any obstacle in our way. We don't want men being fired because they join the union, and we don't want discrimination against us."

## 350,000 OF FOE BAGGED BY CZAR

**Teuton Losses in Great Drive Put at 800,000.**

## BRODY CAPTURED WITHOUT ARTILLERY

**Onslaught So Sudden That the Russian Infantry Easily Conquered the Town.**

Petrograd, July 29.—After being compelled to halt their advance for several weeks before combined Austrian and German resistance on the northern wing of General Brusilov's front the Russians have again scored an important success and are pressing the Teutons back along the entire front from the Kovel-Lutsk railway as far south as Brody.

Although the official War Office statement gives no particulars of this new penetration of the Teutonic lines, it apparently took place south of Kovel, on the Vladimir-Volynski highway, and was a direct blow at the Austro-German army defending Vladimir-Volynski.

The unexpected widening of the breach begun at Lutsk in the early days of the summer campaign, that has thus been effected is considered more significant than the occupation of Brody, which was a foregone conclusion several days ago, the fate of Brody being sealed when General Sakharoff scored his brilliant victory on the River Slenka.

**Threaten Kovel.**  
The new Russian attack south of Lutsk not only threatens Vladimir-Volynski, but opens the possibility of a successful attack upon Kovel from the south, since an important railway line connects these points. The proximity of the Russians to Sokal likewise constitutes a definite threat to that town.

Since the first breach of the Lutsk front the Germans, taking over the defense of Kovel, had been able to hold the Russians on the line of the Stokhod River. The days ago, the chief significance of the new advance, however, is the fact that it is the first decisive success scored by the Russians against German forces in the present campaign.

**Lemberg Well Defended.**  
Military critics call attention to the strong natural and artificial defenses protecting the Galician capital. It is expected that the Austrians will make their first serious attempt to retake the city immediately west of Brody along the bend in the Sty.

According to semi-official information, Brody was taken without artillery preparation by an irresistible rush of the infantry. The onslaught was so sudden and unexpected that the Austrians had no time to remove their enormous depots of munitions and provisions, which they endeavored to destroy, but a large part of which fell into Russian hands.

The latest computation of prisoners taken during the first half of the summer campaign gives a total of 250,000, according to Russian officers, who estimate also that the total Austro-German losses, including killed and wounded, are close to 800,000. On the basis of the figures in the Stokhod, military critics of the "Bourse Gazette," argues that the Austro-German losses since the beginning of the war have been fully half the total of their available forces.

## RUSSIANS CRUSH IN 100-MILE DEFENCES

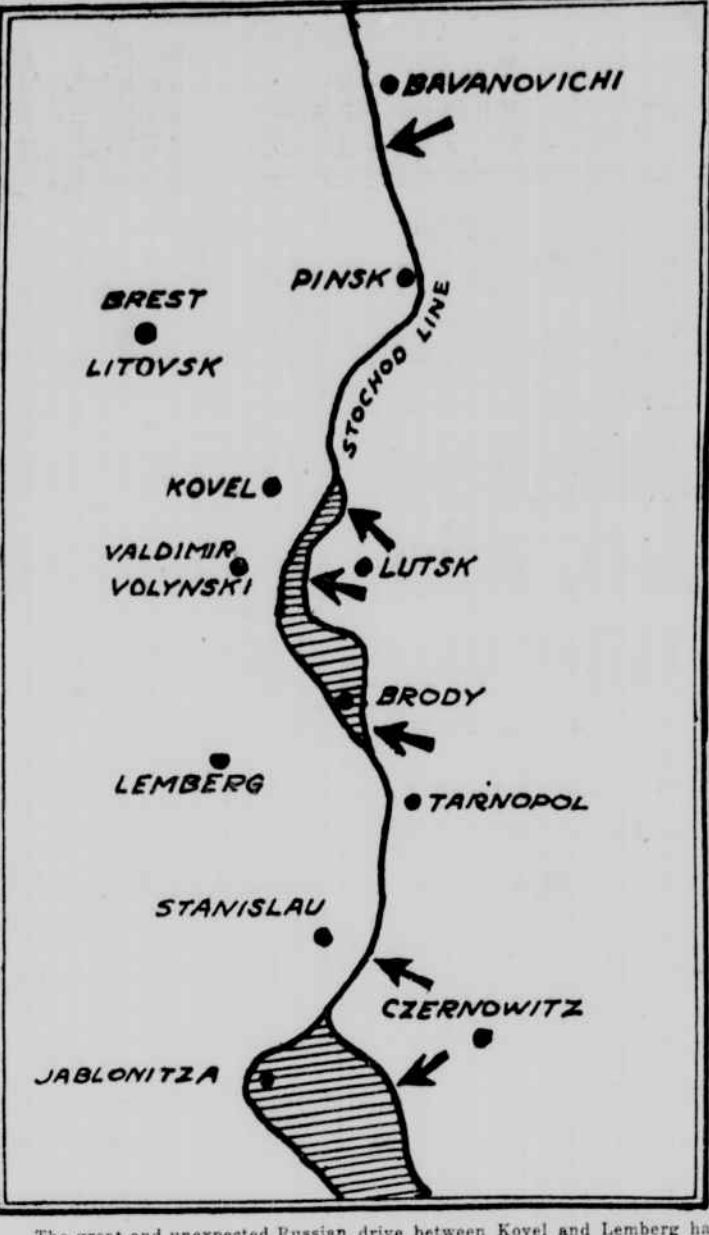
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What were but days ago thriving, bustling towns on the broad steel highway that links Brody with Lemberg, are now deserted villages; what were but farms have become isolated stretches of bare land, stripped of all that made them rich investments. The people of Galicia are fleeing from the onrushing hordes, and the flash of the bayonets beyond.

Even along the Strips there are signs of imminent retreat by the Austrian forces, which daily watch the Muscovite creep nearer from the northern sky. A few days more and the Russian advance will threaten these positions flank and rear, and the fortifications, which have barred the Russians along the winding river front for long months, will be left deserted.

**Hindenburg in Danger.**  
The far off battle lines of von Hindenburg's troops will also feel the effect of the latest Russian coup de main. If compelled to fall back from the Riga-Rovno front, the German field marshal must lengthen his line to an enormous degree. Besides surrendering territory on this occasion, it has ever been time, he must allow his line to be thinned out and exposed to the growing pressure exerted by General Kuropatkin.

## WHERE RUSSIANS ARE BREAKING LINE.



The great and unexpected Russian drive between Kovel and Lemberg has broken the German lines on a front of at least 100 miles, from Brody to the Kovel-Rovno Railroad. North of the Pinsk at Baranovitchi another drive is in progress, and likely soon to make the German lines through the marshes a salient. South, toward Stanislaw, a third attack is driving the Austrians in toward Lemberg. Thus both Kovel and Lemberg are put in grave danger, and a Russian army is hammering at the flank of von Hindenburg. The heavy line shows the Russian position as it was two weeks ago, and the shaded areas the known gains since. The gains at Baranovitchi and near Stanislaw are not known definitely enough to be outlined.

troops continue to advance. The enemy is retreating behind the Stokhod River. A large number of enemy aeroplanes flew over our positions in a direction to the southwest of Lutsk. Little doubt that while neutrality held a considerable number of Germans, the defenders of the positions behind the Stokhod were withdrawn behind the river.

**32,000 Men Captured.**  
"Details regarding the booty captured are still so incomplete that it is only possible to give them in a very approximate manner. It is, however, has been ascertained so far that the troops under General Brusilov, during July 28 and 29, captured two generals, over 65 officers and 32,000 men, including a considerable number of Germans. About 100 guns, including twenty-nine heavy howitzers, have been captured. This includes twenty-one guns taken by General Letchitzky's troops. Eighty-five machine guns were also taken by his troops.

"During the three days' battle fought by General Sakharoff's troops 216 officers, 13,589 men, nine guns, forty machine guns and about 15,000 rifles were captured, but it is just possible that some of these were included in the number above given. "The total number of captures made by General Sakharoff's men from July 18 to 28 are 450 officers, 39,152 men, forty-nine guns, of which seventeen are howitzers, 100 machine guns, thirty-nine mine and bomb throwers, eighty limbers and seventy-six cart-midge wagons; also forty-eight machine guns mounted on wheels and six artillery and engineering depots."

**Airmen Make Raid.**  
An earlier statement says: "On July 28 one of our air squadrons, consisting of ten aeroplanes, made a successful raid upon Baranovitchi, throwing bombs on the railway station buildings and rolling stock. A few fires were observed. North of Lake Mladzil, Ensign Thomson, in a Nieuport machine, pursued an enemy Albatross, which appeared over the town of Budislav, to the town of Kovel."

The Albatross withdrew in a north-westerly direction and Ensign Thomson, after bombardment with his machine gun of a camp near the aerodrome in the vicinity of Kobylinski, returned safely.

**Drive on Stanislaw.**  
"Troops of General Letchitzky, by an audacious thrust, have thrown back the enemy in the direction of Stanislaw, to the south of the River Dniester. A number of prisoners, including a booty were captured. Figures and details are not yet available.

An heroic Cossack division, by a cavalry attack, surprised the natives and took Ierzany, which is situated on the road to Tumach (fifteen miles southeast of Stanislaw).

According to supplementary information, the total number of prisoners taken up to the end of July amounts to 400 officers and 20,000 of the rank and file. The number of captured guns is 55. In addition, many machine guns and large quantities of booty which have not yet been computed have been captured.

**Germans Admit Retreat.**  
The German statement says: "Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg.—German aeroplanes several times successfully attacked a hostile transport train with troops and also bombarded railroad establishments. "Army Group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria.—The engagements on the front of Skrobova-Vygoda (to the east of Gorodetski), which yesterday morning were still in progress, have now been decided completely in favor of the Germans.

"Army Group of General von Linz.—The Russians extended their attacks yesterday to points in the Stokhod sector and on the front to the northwest of Sokol. The attacks were repulsed. The enemy's losses were very heavy. Minor advances at other places on the Stokhod front also failed.

## CONVOY REFUSED UNDERSEA LINER, READY TO LEAVE

**Washington Officials Decline Request to Give the Deutschland Protection.**

## WILL DASH TO SEA TO-DAY, IT IS THOUGHT

**Government Guards Neutrality by Failing to Help the Submarine Escape.**

Washington, July 29.—Special protection for the German merchant submarine Deutschland when she starts out of American territorial waters was asked of the American government late to-day, with the intimation the boat would leave Baltimore to-morrow.

After conferences among State, Treasury and Navy Department officials it was ruled no extraordinary precautions could be ordered, because the United States views the Deutschland as an ordinary merchantman.

It is understood the application for protection was made through the Collector of Customs at Baltimore, and that Captain Koenig, the submarine commander, desired a coast guard cutter or naval vessel to escort him down Chesapeake Bay and to the three-mile limit.

Unless steps are taken to prevent it, the submarine probably will be followed out by a fleet of small craft, carrying newspaper correspondents, photographers and sightseers. It is said, too, the Germans fear some British merchant ship might go to sea in the wake of the Deutschland, advertising her presence to the Allied cruisers waiting off the Virginia Capes, or even attempting to ram her as soon as she left American territorial waters.

Officials of the State Department held that while neutrality must be rigidly safeguarded, it would be a bad precedent for the government to convey or accord any other unusual attention to a vessel which can be rated only as a merchantman.

Since the reported incursion of a British cruiser between the Virginia Capes last week, the armored cruiser North Carolina and three destroyers have been patrolling off Cape Henry.

The conferences to-day were between Acting Secretary Phillips of the State Department, Secretary Daniels of the Navy and officials of the customs division of the Treasury.

## Captain Koenig Is Busy with Plans for Sailing

Baltimore, July 29.—In spite of the fact that, according to all local probabilities, the Deutschland will not sail for a long time, the captain of the ship, Captain Paul Koenig, of the Deutschland, remains in Baltimore, as good-humored and as imperturbable as ever, despite Russian counter attacks.

Captain Koenig, even though he may

## PLOT TO HOLD UP U-LINER FOILED

**Secretary to Agents of the Deutschland Here Placed Under Arrest.**

What detectives believe to be a plot to intercept the sailing of the Deutschland was exploded yesterday afternoon by the arrest of Blauer Emory, confidential secretary to Julius F. Emory, president of the Transatlantic Trust Company.

Emory is charged with the theft of confidential documents from the trust company's offices, and is said to have confessed that he sold these papers to a firm on upper Broadway. The Transatlantic Trust Company has been looked upon as the unofficial financial agent of the Central Powers in this country, and announced the arrest in the Deutschland several days before it was nosed into the Virginia Capes. A close relationship is known to exist between the company and the owners of the submarine.

Mr. Firtzner became aware more than a fortnight ago that his confidential papers had been tampered with. He refused to believe that Emory, his young Hungarian secretary, could have anything to do with the interference, but he secretly communicated with Captain Deever, of Headquarters. Detectives Brown and Mayer were assigned to the case.

They state that, on several occasions, they followed Emory into an office in upper Broadway, but refused to divulge the name of the firm to whom it is believed he sold his information. What papers he has already succeeded in disposing of is not known. Emory was arrested just as he was leaving his employer's office, at 11 William Street, yesterday afternoon. In his pockets were found seventy strips of paper, each of which bore the name and address of individuals and firms with whom the Transatlantic is dealing financially.

These names and addresses, the secretary is alleged to have confessed, were to be sold to the firm on Broadway at 25 cents a strip. In the trust company were found 250 other such names and addresses, which Emory had not yet had an opportunity to copy on the mysterious little white slips of paper.

An investigation of his room, at 41 West Fifty-seventh Street, revealed other confidential matter taken from the bank, along with a quantity of postage stamps.

Who is it wants to find out what the Deutschland is going to sail? One of the detectives asked the secretary. "Oh, I don't know anything about that," he returned. "I took the names and addresses of patrons simply because I was hungry and had an opportunity to sell them."

His intimation of poverty was contradicted strongly by the complete and new wardrobe of clothing found in his room.

Correspondence with the British Consul in New York, along with letters from a number of steamship companies, revealed that Emory had contemplated an early trip to his home in Hungary. A letter from the consul denied his free passage through Canada, and the steamship companies gave him dates of the sailing of their vessels. A group of officers of the Transatlantic's letter heads and private note paper was found in Emory's room.

Mr. Firtzner, the detectives said last night, places a minimum value of \$10,000 on the confidential papers removed from his office. He refused to discuss the thefts last night.

## SERBS STRIKE ON WHOLE LINE

**Driven Back in First Assaults Against the Bulgars.**

(By Cable to The Tribune)  
London, July 29.—At the dawn of the third year of the great war Serbia's valiant army, its ranks depleted but its spirit undaunted, has again taken up the fight to win back its country and freedom for its people.

Along the entire Macedonian front King Peter's troops have swept forward to the attack after days of methodical preparation. For the first time since last fall the winds and hills of Macedonia are echoing with the thunder of guns and the tramp of feet.

So far the Serbs have been checked by the Bulgarians. Sofia officially reports the repulse of assaults on the village of Pojar with heavy losses to the attackers. Counter charges won Serbian trenches, the statement adds.

Coincident with the renewal of activities in the Balkans come reports from Turkey and Rumania regarding the exchange of supplies have been broken off, and that the Rumanian army has been brought into harmony with the appointment of a friend of Premier Bratiano as chief of the general staff.

This move, which brings General Ilescu into General Zottu's post, is regarded as an indication of the increasing pro-Allied tendencies of the country.

**ITALIANS HOLD 7,000-FOOT PEAK**  
Enemy's Attacks on Monte Cimon Are Repulsed.  
Paris, July 29.—Seven thousand feet above the sea a furious battle is raging between the Italians and Austrians for possession of the crest of Monte Cimon. After establishing themselves on the lofty height which dominates the Astice Valley, the Alpine troops of King Victor were subjected to desperate counter charges by the enemy, but all of these they repulsed with crushing losses to the attackers.

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Plain and novelty voile, also linen.  
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Milanese silk in prevailing sweater shades.  
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In White, Colors and Various Combinations.  
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Fine lingerie, attractive models, embroidery and lace trimmed, ribbon drawn. } 39c

Women's Pure Thread Silk Hose  
In black and white clox; reinforced sole, heel and garter top. } 79c

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Of Crepe de Chine and Satin, in pink and white; lace and ribbon trimmed. } 75c

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Superior Glove Silk Bloomers, in pink and white, fully reinforced. } 2.00

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Pink Crepe de Chine, in tailored or lace and ribbon trimmed models. } 2.00

Women's Fibre Silk Sweaters  
Of all Fibre Silk, in Copen, Rose and Canary, also black and white combination. } 7.90